AREA OF HETOTOO TACKBUREN ALLEGA TO LEGAL

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE

Interesting Details of the News From Europe.

British Opinion of the Blockade and Condemnation of the Bark Hiawatha.

Speech of Earl Russell on the

The Duke d'Aumale on the Commissions of the Orleans Princes.

War in America.

THE ALLIANCE AGAINST MEXICO.

The Succession to the Throne of China, &c.,

. The screw steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Jeffery, which sailed from Liverpool at haif-past nine on the morn ing of the 16th, and from Queenstown on the 17th irst. rived here at six o'clock last evening, bringing pas

sengers, specie and our European files.

The news of the City of Baltimore has been anticipated by her own telegraphic report—delivered off Cape Race—from St. Johns, Newfoundland, and published in the HERALD last Saturday morning.

The City of Baltimore has the following specie list:— £1,100 to Balley & Co., £10,200 to J. V. Hoffman, £42,400 o Schuchard & Gebhard, and £2,500 to order.

A despatch received in Paris by way of St. Petersburg states that the announcement of the death of the Empero, had produced no change in the position of affairs in China. Prince Kong was exercising the functions of the head of the government, with the title of Regent, which he will retain till the succession to the throne is decided. Every-

On Thursday evening, October 10, Mr. H. Farkes, one of the commissioners of the New South Wales government for affording information relative to that colony, addressed a numerously attended meeting at Froitwich, England, at which Sir John Pakington, M. P., took the chair. In the course of his address, Sir John said that if there were people, either there or elsewhere, who could not make up their mind to stay in England, but were deined to go abroad in search of fortune, he would sel them to go where they would still be under the and crown of England, and to go to one of the British nies, rather than either to the dis-United States or to other part of the world.

has been published at Port au Prince. The concordat creates an Archbishep of Hayti and four bishops, all to be nominated by the Pope, who, by a special article, is allowed to select for these dignities ecclesiastics of the white race; this, it is remarked, indicates that General GeTrard "is liberal and progressive in his ideas."

The Paris correspondent of the London Naws, writing on unday evening, Oct. 13, says:—

It is worthy of notice that the Moniteur, in announcing he arrival at Complegue of the Sovereign commonly known as the King of Holland, styles him the King of the "Low Countries," which continues to be his diplomatic title, although he was stripped of Belgium in 1830. It is said that the King insists so much upon this point that letters addressed to the "King of Holland" are not

The statements in the Melbourne papers of the product of the gold fields are satisfactory. The shipments to the end of August this year were fifty-one tons, against fiftyone tens fifteen cwt. for the same period last year.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Earl (Lord John) Russell's Speech on the War in the United States—England's Idea of the Restoration of the Union.

(From the London Times, Oct. 16.)

The noble Earl kussell visited Newcastie-on-Tyne today, and was the subject of the most enthusiastic reception. In the afternoon he was met by a crowded meeting of the inhabitants in the Music fiall, Nelson street, and was there presented with an address. The banquet, which took place in the evening, was served in the Town Hall, the ladies of Nowcastlo occupying the sale galleries after dinner. The Earl of Durham occupied the chair; supported on his right by the Right Hon. the Earl Russell, the Right Hon. T. E. Hearlam, M. P., Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M. P.; the Attorney General (Sir W. Atherton.) Mr. Henry Pease, M. P., Mr. W. D. Seymour, Recurder of Newcastle, &c., &c.

After daposing of the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the noble Chairman gave the "Health of Earl Russell." (Protonged cheers.)

Earl Russent, then rose amid a storm of applause. When silicace was restored his Lordship said—Gentlemen, it is with feelings of the deepest grantule that I rise to ac-

with feelings of the despest gratitude that I rise to a knowledge the toast which has now been drunk. It has showlings the loase which man political lineaures during a tolerably denge political life, and I take this approbation of yours, of a set of me so enlightened, as a testimany that have not deshocored those my principles—that I have done nothing to impair the honor or injure the lineaurests of my country. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, let us look for a moment at another part of the world—from lady, at sucher country, which, for my part, leave also observed with the groutest interest—the United States of America. It appears to me the control of the states of America, I appears to me the control of the states of America, I appears to me the control of the states of America, I appears to me the control of the states of the control of the c

fask. (Cheers.)
The London Times' correspondent at Paris says, on the
14th of October, that the reception of Prince Napoleon by
the Emperor at Compegne, on Sunday, was most cordial.
The account he gave of the state of things in America exsited great interest on the part of the Emperor.

Mr. Ewart, M. P., on Disunion and

which was crowded in every part. The chair was taken by ex-Provest Leichton. Turning from domestik subjects to subjects of the most interesting character in foreign nations, the honorable gentleman reterred to the state of affairs in America. He was of opinion that if the American States chose to separate from each other, in the abstract they had a right to do so; said he believed them to be a subject on the part of the American government if, when the separation had taken place, they had allowed it to go on. (Cheers.) He believed they were much more likely to have come tegether—if it was not an Irish pirase—if they had separated than if, as they had done, they had enforced union when the originate party wished for separation. (Cheers.) Lait not be conceived for a moment that of the two parties which are separated britain could take the part of the stave party. No, he held that if we bede any part at all, or adopt d any opinion, it would be at a more of the freedom of the flow and his enametration from fedices. (Cheers.) He trusted that when this most dreadted and fruit ideal war should have ceased, when the circumstances should be left to correct them solves, that slavery, when left to recoil, as it were, upon itself, and to give its destructive effects on that seedery which it contaminates, would begin to diminiah. He believed that, not by the means of war, but by the silent influence of time and by the condemnation of all honorable and just and wise men, slavery would be not down in the United States, and that in a more effective manner than by all the engines of destruction and all the implements of war. (Cheers.)

than by all the engines of destruction and all the implements of war. (Cheers.)

The Federal Elockade and British Maritime Rights.

The Case of the Hights.

The case of the Hights.

The dection of Judge Betts, of the District Court of New York, in the case of the British bark Hawatha, will be read in this country with a feeling somewhat more marked than that of mere astenishment. The case has been unwards of three months und r consideration, and the decase of the British bark Hawatha, will be read in this country with a feeling somewhat more marked than that of mere astenishment. The case has been unwards of three months und r consideration, and the decase not the American court is that the vessel and her case are condemned. Are her owners, and the owners of her cargo, to safer because the vessel bappened to be unavoidably detained in the Virginia waters a few days atterwards. The essence of every effence is in the intention, and where it can be clearly shown that there is every disposition to conform to the law, no offence really exists. This disposition on the part of the federal authorities to take a technical advantage of British shipowers and merchants at unworthy of a State which still aspires to maritime consequence. We do not be state to assert that, so far as our knowledge extends—and we have watched the course of events in the American waters very closely since the outbreak of the cleid war—there is not a single instance of a British shipmaster deliberately attempting to break the blockade of the cleid war—there is not a single instance of a British shipmaster deliberately attempting to break the blockade of the Caule was all raded the excuse for seizore by the American crusters, it has been found either that the knowledge of the Surface part of the American crusters, it has been found either that the knowledge of the Surface had not reached them, or that they believed its phad complied with the terms of the notification. It is in the inst degree impolite on the part of the American provenument to act

ritime warfare, and one which neither the British government for the British public will acquiesce in.

A War with the Union Move Dangerous than a Want of Cotton.

[From the Manches tor Guardian, Oct. 15]

The condemnation of several British vessels as prizes was resisted by the agent of the British government on the ground that the public disturbances subsisting between different portions of the United States do not consisting a state of war, that no lawful blockade has been established, and, an fact, that no particular State, or States, can be treated as numbers of the Union by stooms government. But if, on the chae hand, the South be an independent government, in hentility to that Union of which is formerly constituted a part, the right of the latter to the kede its ports is as hitle open to dispute as any right which on periddy crist under the law of numbers. What is it, then, that is required of us? Not only that we should recognize the independence of the Southern confederation, but that, having done that, we should forbid the United States to carry on against tone of the most legitimate operations of war, further at least than it might not interfere with our bwn convenience. This is, as plain terms, that we should challed with the interfere with our bwn convenience. This is, as plain terms, that we should held the United States in order to precent them from using the only weep on by which, if by any, they can have the slight-ready of releasing their adoptaries, call them rebels or nemics, or what we will, to sobmission. We cannot think there are many men in the country who would, knowingly and with their eyes open, recommend this course of procedure. There are considerations tending to show its manufest shortsightedness and impelicy which may be urged on another considers, For the present it may suffice to say that it would give a sheek to the system of public law throughout the world, by which we should neverable be the severest sufferers in the end, and that the disastroes effect of such an example set

An English Version of Prince Napoleon's Report.

[Paris (Oct. 12) cerrespondence of the London Post.]

I hear from a very good source the assurance that his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon has returned the roughly convinced that the Northern States will never resenter the Union on any terms, and that the North can never subgrute the South.

A number of French officers, partisans of the Orleans family, were at Washington soliciting commissions in the federal army. Several of them took part in Lamoriciere's brief and inglorious campaign in Italy.

The Due d'Aumaie on the Union Commissions of the Orleans Princes.

The following letter has been written by the Due d'Aumaie to one of his friends in France, announcing to him the resolution adopted by his nephews:—

MY DEAR FRIEND:—
My two nephews are aides-de-camp of General McClellan, the Commander-in-Chief of the federal army. I have this moment received the news. I am moved and delighted therewith. These young people are acting like persons of their age, their race and their country. The smell of powder attracts and draws them to the right side. They are fine young fellows. May God guide and gived them.

HENRI D'ORLEANS. STILL FURTHER COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS

them. Henry problems. May God guide and guide them. Henry Porticans.

Still Further Comments of the Dortelans.

(Paris (Oct. 14) correspondence of London Post.)

It is antural enough to ind pelitical parties in Paris talking much about the unexpected resolution of the Orleanist princes in taking anneity part in the American civil war. Two or three more or less anateur soldiers acuted to the staff of General McCiellan, will make little difference on the day of battle; and it is difficult to suppose that the troops of the North will be impired to extraordinary heroic deeds by the presence of these two amisble princes of royal blood. It is the pelitical consequence likely to result from the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres taking acricis inder the government of Winshington which is destined one day to eccupy the throne of France, and the is their line of argument—So long as Napoleon lives we have little chance, but should be be removed before the son arrives at manhood, there is every reason to believe that importation will soon fail to plecos, and then France will lock to the Orleanist and root perhamentary system of government. This is certainly a probability; but who can speculate on the humor of the Franch people? A few days after the buttle of Wilsteinland, the countries and root perhamentary system of government. This is creamly a probability; but who can speculate on the humor of the Franch people? A few days after the buttle of Wilsteinland, the majority of the people than Napoleon II, but who shall say that such popularity, and faris echoes "Vive le for !!" and again knek down to the Bourbon. No rules of France was ever more popular with the army and the majority of the people than Napoleon III, but who shall say that such popularity may extend to the son? Nations forget their princes and horoes with wonderfor facility. The Neison monument is an example of that in more serious and constant England to the order and the west limiters with war is not be found and the west limiters with was like its of

The British Ficet in North America and the West Indies.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette, Oct. 12.)

Gladiator, 6, paddle wheel steam sloop, Commander Henry D. Hickley, has been ordered homeward from North America and the West Indies. The Gladiator has been little more than two years in commission, having helated the pennant in the month of June, 1859. She left England in August of the same year.

The Expedition Against Mexico. Accounts from Breat of October 7 state that the Ardente, of 800 horse power, and the Guerriore, of 600 horse power, were under orders to be ready within ten days to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico with Admiral Jurien de la Greviere.

THE NEWS OF THE INTERVENTION RECEIVED IN MEXcount be gave of the state of things in America exgreat interest on the part of the Emperor.

Etwart, M. P., on Disunion and

[From the London Army and Navy Gazette, Oct. 12.]

Queen fsabella, no doubt elated by her army's brilliant

performances in Morocco, is fully bent on a renewal of
such exploits in Mexico, the tone of the Spanish papers
being must belicose, and the armed concurrence of
England or France treated with scorn. At Toulon,
(October 8), Admiral Jurieu de Graviere had started in

her great producessor of that name, who waged a war of extermination on the Moors of Alhambra, in their day, under bat and analtema.

[From the London Times (City Article), Oct. 15.]

A letter from Mexico, via Now York, contains the following argent parsgraph regarding the danger to which the proposed intervention may expose the liver and property of the British and other foreign re idents there, gainess proper means be concurrently taken for their protection. Our government have doubless received similar advices, and will of course adopt the requisite precautions. It is believed that in a very few day a definite determination will be arrived at by the Freign Office at to the precise particular, and it may be heped that the first excitors and it may be heped that the first excitors and it may be heped that the first excitors and it may be thosed that the first excitors and it may be thosed that the first excitors and it may be thosed that the first excitors and it may be thosed that the first excitors and it may be thosed that the first excitors and it may be thosed that the first excitors and it has be breathed that the extremely sold the foreigners in the republic, and that the other and subscient measures will be directed not only to the object of obtaining redress for the pocuniary wrongs inflicted upon birtush claimants, but also to Paul of establishing a permanent system of order that shall enable Mexican unminere, which is of especial importance to Great Britain, to be conducted with recurring and resident and practice will now take up the Mexican question seriously. I ber, therefore, to call your particular attention to one fact, that if any demonstration is made against the ports, the foreigners in the interior, and especially here in Mexico, will be in great damper, as a very hostile feeling now exists against us, and is continually being worked upon by the prissis and others, who try to quest the existing government at any cert, and without any regard to the means they employ. Should any steps be tak

Napoleon's Interview with the King of Pressia.

Napoleon's Interview with the King of Pressia.

THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED BY THE POTENTATES.

[Paris (Oct. 12) correspondence of the Lohnon Times.] According to information, the Italian question formed a prominent subject in the conversation of the two severeigns, the Emperor bimself having placed the subject in all is bearings before his regal wister. The gest of the argument is supposed to have been that the only object of the Emjeror is the preservation of peace on a durable basis, and that this commot be dene until it elinian question be settied. It was frankly admitted that the co-question be settied. It was frankly admitted that the co-question be settied. It was frankly admitted that the co-question of the kingdom, would be of great value, and moure a speedy and tranquil solution.

The arguments urged by the Coloque letter of the Journal dest blade are put into the month of the King of Pressia—the non-existence of Italy until Rome and Venice are annexed to it, and the uncertainty of the present state of things in the country, which obliged Pressia to genmin a passive spectator until things are more decided.

The next subject is said to have been Demmark, and the Emjeror is supposed to have taken an opportunity of congratulating the Eing on the prudent conduct he had observed in the matter, moderating the extreme opinions prevalent in this respect in liberal Germany, and thus giving a chance for a definite solution.

Another sub cut which is said to have been mosted was the joining of Trussia in the liberal commercial policy adopted by France; and, for this purpose, the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and the Zelfverein, in which familities should be given to French which is said to have been been more and self-side and derived to have been returned, the matter home one for the consideration of asher states of dermany besides Fruses.

THE CASE OF THE PRIVATEERSMEN.

Trial of Captain Baker and the Rebel Crew of the Savannah.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Hon, Judges Nelson and Shipman presiding

- SIXTU DAY.

Oct. 29—The United States vs. Thomas Harrison Baker
and twelve of the crew of the Savannah. The court this morning was, as usual, crowded to excess. There was a number of ladies also present.

Mr. James T. Brady resumed his argument by referring

to the opinion of Alexander Hamilton, to be found in Lancroft's History of the United States, pages 213 and 232; also to the language of John Adams, to be found in the same book. He read the following very striking pus-sage from a speech made in the House of Representatives

power have a right to trie up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that shies them better. This is a mest valuable, sacred right—a right which, we believe, is to filterate the world. Nor is this right considered to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any section of such people much of the territory as they inhabit. More that this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting, a majority interminged with er near about them, who may oppose their movements. It are about them, who may oppose their movements, and a such is forward than the pool have not dead as a public forward than the pool of such and the pool of the pool have all laws, but to break up both and make these ones. Now the pary might think that these were the rentiments of a secresional—of left. Fagis, No. These were from a speech delivered by Adriaham Lincoln in the House of Representatives on the 12th of January, 1848. Compel referred to Wheaton's International law, to the inith section of the act and several other authorities, and contended that the eight foreigners should be left out of the case attegether; and it the government of Jeff. Davis is a foreign power, then the other pishoners are citizens of a foreign State, and not amenable to the laws of the United States. To convict of piracy there must have been violence used or the employment of some sensus to put the captain of the Joseph in fear, and in this case there was no violence or threats proved. He then spike of the question of variance as to the authority of Jefferson Davis to grant the commission to Captain Baker. He referred to the United States against Harrisana in 13th Peters, where the prisoner was indicted for stealing a Treasury note for \$50, bearing one per cent interest; but a was found that it was to hear one mill per cent; objection was their and the fort whe distant he warmed was presented to the Confidence and the world has perfect right to defend herself—to arm vessels and prove the retose, in fracting year respectly entering year for the very our rights of a civil nature. It is only when public opinion, or the strong power of government, the formula ble array of influence, the force of a nation or the furly of a multitude, is directed against you, that the advocate is of any use. Many years ago, while we were yet colonies of oreat Britain, there occurred on this island what is known as the famous negro insurrection—the result of an idle story, told by a worthless person, and yet leading to such an inflammation of the public mind that all the lawyers who then practised at the bar of New Yerk (and it is the greatest stigma on our profession of which the world can furnish an example) refused to defend the accused parties. One of them was a poor priest of, I believe, foreign origin. The consequence was that numerous convictions took place, and a great many executions. And yet all mankind is percetly satisfied that there belve was a more unfounded rumor—never a more idle tale, and that judicial murders were never perpeturated on the face of the earth more intolers able, more inexamalle, more without paliants, than the act to which I refer.

conclusions themselves another Angel of the Lord, and saying to you, when the bamolatin was attreatened—"Lay not your hand upon him." (Mandiestations of applicate in court.)

Mr. I van it summed up on behalf of the government. He said:—May it please your Honors and gentlemen of the jury, a triad in a court of posicie is a triad of many other things than the prisoners at the har. It is a triad of the strength of the laws, of the power of the government, of the duty of the citizen, of the fidelity to conscionce and intelligence of the jury. It is a triad of the great principles of faith, or delay, or hav, of civil society, that divinguish the condition of civil zeation from that of barbarism. I know no better instance of the distinction between the controverses of a civilized, matricted, thristian people, than this which is shown in the a sections of right, where might and violence and rage of passion in physical contest determine everything, and this last sober, discrete, patient, intiligent, authorized faithful, scaupaious, conscientous inventigation, under the lights of all that intelligence with which God has favored any otre; under that instruction which belongs to the learnest and necredited expounders of the law of a civilized and established free government; under the nic of and yet not misled by the graces or cloquence of advocates on either side. But, after all, as the test and strength of law on the force and vigor of your own intelligence and the controlling dominion of duty to the men before you in the persons of the priseners, to the whole or maculity around you, and to the graces and in extension of the "Father of an India Najesty." and amenable to His last juegment for your force, and the country, which, glyimp that protection, requires your allegiance, and finds its hast and final certing place, both here and in England, in the verdiets of press your duty to yourselves, I say, rougher you forcement, prepadices, hopes, ferris, feelings and respersibilities of others than ourselves are banabled at ittes of others than our elves are banabed at chec and ferever as we enter the threshold of such an inquiry as this, and never return to us until we have pessed from this threshold, and, without hands on our breasts, and our eyes on the ground, can humbly hope that we have done our daty and our whole duty? Semething has been said to you, gentlemen of the jury, of the unwouted circumstance of the presecution; first, by the learned con hes whe, many days ago, and with an impressiveness that has not yet passed away from your memory of this defence. He has said to you that the number of these whose fate, for life or for death, hangs on your verdict, is equal to your own number, liming a ready suggestion that that dreaded responsibility by which twelve men may sometimes shelter themselves in weighing in the balance the life of a single man is not open to you. Gentlemen, let us understand how much of force and effect there is in the suggestion, and hew truly and to what extent the responsibility of a jury may be said to include this issue of life and death. In the first place, you have no share or responsibility in the wisdom or the justice of the se laws which you are called upon to administer. If there be defects in them, if they have something of that force and severity which is necessary for the maintenance of government, the protection of peace and property, and life on the high seas, you have had no share in their enactment, and have no charge at your hands of their enforcement. In the next place, you have no responsibility of any kind in regard to the discretion of the responsibility in represented to you, dispose of the question why others have not been presented to you, dispose of the question why others have no responsibility of any kind concerning insolvers of the law which this tributal may give for your guidance. The Court does not make the law; but Congress does. The Court does not make the law; but Congress does. The Court declares the law as made by the government, and the jury find the facts, giving every scrutiny, every patient investigation, every favor for life, and every reasonable doubt as to the facts, to the prismers. Having disposed of that duty, as sober, intelligent and faultful men, graduating only your attention to the gravity of the inquiry, you have no parther responsibility. But I need not say to you, gentiemen, that if any civilized governount is to have control of the subject of piracy, if pirates are to be brought within the production of the crimosi law, the very nature of the grimo involves the fact that Its protection successfully governount is a found in the circumstances of this case nothing which removed the case out of the entegory of the heinous crime of private plander at sea, exposing life and limb and property, and breaking up commerce—as that crime, unchecked and unpanished does—they would have found nothing in the fact that a ship's crew was brought in for trial, and that the number of that crew amounted to tweeve men, that should be pressed to the disturbence of your judgment, in its sorenity, in any disperation of the case, kow, gentlemen, really, as I have seen you at all times, and having observed you never disturbed for one moment in the full, and evol and quest possession of your progression, and offences against commerce dounties, England and the United States especially, have putsished forgeries, frants and offences against commerce with great severity, and caulid there be a more dangerous feet trade than the pirater Mr. Evarts then referred to the high rea ogained environment to prevent the orime of piracy, All civilized and commercial counties, England and the United States especially, have putsished forgeries, frants and offences applies the town of the same the fait

effences which arise out of the present condition of affairs. Mr. Everts continued a long and able argument on the law and the facts, which occupied the Court nearly five hours. He had not concluded at its rising, a quarter past

Before Hon. Judge Betts.
THE RECAPTURE OF THE S. J. WARING. THE RECAPTURE OF THE S. J. WARING.
Oct. 29.—In the motier of Wm. Tighman vs. the Schoomer
S. J. Waring.—This is a case for salvage. Tilghman, it will
be recollected, is the colored man who killed the captain
and two other white men under the apprehension that the
vessel was about to be run into Charleston, where he
would have been sold as a slave. Tighman was examined
as a witness in this soft for salvage, which he claims for
having saved the vessel for the owners. He repeated the
tale of the awful killings to which he resorted to save
humself and the vessel, the same that was fully published
at the time of his arrival in this city.
In the case of the United States vs. seven cases of
dress fors, marked "H." from 301 to 307, an order of
condemnation and sale was made by default.

The same order was entered in the case of the United

SHIPPING NEWS.

Hoveme	nts of Ocean		nera
Names.	Learnes	Date.	Por
Arago,	Southampton		15 You Vot
Europa Han monia	Liverpool	T. WELD	10 Bosto
Per in	Listen Time	Octo	24. New Yor
Great Eastern	Liverpool	Octo	26. New Yor
North Star	FOR CALIFORNI		TO THE REAL PROPERTY.
Northern Light	New York	Nov	1. Aspinwa
Champion	New York	Nov	21 Asptowa
	SPECIAL NOTICE		
Alleletters and par	kages intended for t	he Nur	YOUR HERAL
hould be sented.	A March Country of March	A COUNTY	History Control
**************************************	ACCORDING TO THE PARTY OF THE P	territoria.	

Port of New York, October 29, 1861. CLEARVD.

Steamship Corea politan, Croeker, Havane-Jas Sanford,
Ship Feert, Whitman, Liverpool-David Orden,
Ship dehn Bright Bewar, Liverpool-Williams & Gulon,
Ship dehn Bright Bewar, Liverpool-Williams & Gulon,
Ship Adverta, Saiter, Harre-Boyd & Hincken,
Said Adverta, Saiter, Harre-Boyd & Hincken,
Bark Cenecut (**?), Parker, Ghourester-H & F W Mever,
Bark Cenecut (***), Parker, Ghourester-H & F W Mever,
Bark George Carl (***) randin-Waish, Carrer & Chase,
Park George Carl (***) Liseum, Lisbon-Funch, Melneke
Wendt.

Part I C Varvick (Br), Greene, Ro Jameiro-Rundle, Joses & Bull, Science, Sisol-Metcalf & Dameiro-Rundle, Joseph Leviahun, Sioren Sisol-Metcalf & Dameiro-Rundle, Brig Rei I Willer, Bullere, Barbaine-Brett, Son & Co. Brig Sand Webri, Cole, Havana-N H Brightem.
Brig Ba Boodes Ardion, Fortess Monrie-Master, Brig Lyan, Guny, Jangor-Master,
Schr S Johnson (Br), Devault, Richthuto, NE-D R Dewolf.
Schr Miller, Dayton, Georgetown-Jas W McKee,
Schr Ney, McKeen, Washington-Master,
Schr Prott, Hawkies, Battimore-M Gready, Mott & Co. Schr Marjaret Plater, Bilrard, Wilmington, Del-Jas W McKee,
Schr Brazos, ——, Philadelphia-Baker & Dayton,
Schr John Price, Scars, Philadelphia-Jan W McKee,
Schr Clo, Teo, Melville, NJ-Master,
Schr J Heimer, Marrie, Manriectown-T G Benton & Sens,
Schr J G, Feely, Willy, Boston-Master,
Schr J Heimer, Marrie, Manriectown-T G Benton & Co.
Schr Augusta, Kelly, Yan, Hoston-W S Brown & Co.
Schr Augusta, Kelly, Yan, Hoston-W S Brown & Co.
Schr Machen, Schrig, Buston-Haster,
Schr Judice, Shelder, Fall River-Master,
Schr Judice, Shelder, Judice, Harder, Handelphia,
Articly Judice, Shelder,
Brown M. Judice, Britane, Passer, Handelphia,
Articly Judice, Shelder,
Brown M. Judice, Brown Master,
Brown M. Judice, Brown Master,
Brown M. Judice, Brown Master,
Brown M. Judice, Brown M. Ju

Richard Sarandone ARRIVID.

Steamship Crty of Baltimore (Br.), Jeffry, Liverpool, Oct & and Queenstown 17th, at 3 30 PM, with ridse and passences, to John G Daic. 2-th inst, lat 48 68, lon 49 45, passed cre, to John G Dale. 20th inst, lat 48 08, lon 49 45, passed we kelvenge.
Ship Francis B Cutting Malony, Liverpool, 32 days, with and a mod 17 passen, ever, to J & N Emith & Co. Oct 24, it as 0.30, lon 68 40, evolve ship Australia, hence for Liverpool, 85 ip Yorke (of New Haven), Soule, Sunderland, Sept 8, with eat, to New th A Son.
Ship Mortalianer Livinguistion, Samson, Haure, 40 days, with mides and 39 passengers, to Boyd & Hondon. Oct 26, lat 40, lon 68 15, evolve ship Express, hence, boand E.
Ship O m a (Br. of St John, NB), Spurr, St John, NB, 7
Ship John Sperr, Spear, Rockland, 5 days, in ballast, to master. haster. Shin S san Pearing (of Boston), Newcomb, Bristol via losson, 37 days, in iarlast, to W H Biversmith & Co. Had we sterly winds and hod weather most of the possage. Bark Grewler (of Bock and), Watts, Bristol, E, via Boston,

Bart I the ballian, to Jar Hunter & Co. Handelle, a days, in ballian, to Jar Hunter & Co. Handelle, a walker even the english was a superficient of Sunderland), Cowie, Sunderland, Bark Hardoger ett. of Sunderland), Cowie, Sunderland, 2 days, with east, to H McArdon, in the Central of Kr. of Yarmouth, NS), Young, Dublin, in the Central of the Central of Comments. Reig Hadding (Norw), Andersen, Bristel, E, 47 days, in

de 18, in ballast to Goo F Isalbey. (See Misselimeous below).
Schr Harnah Warwack, Shropshire, Philadephils for Norwich.
Schr D 5 F Kelly, Kelly, Ellyabethport for Boston.
Schr Ma bette, Wentworth, Ellyabethport for Boston.
Schr Jewis Warsh, Reed, Ellyabethport for Goston.
Schr Jewis Warsh, Reed, Ellyabethport for Haverhill.
Schr Judia Maria, Enston, Ellyabethport for Fall Elver.
Schr Tariff, Prevon, Ellyabethport for Samiord.
Schr Tariff, Prevon, Ellyabethport for Samiord.
Schr Tariff, Prevon, Ellyabethport for Newport,
Schr Eben Herbert, Appiety, Eastport, 10 days.
Schr Eben Herbert, Appiety, Eastport, 10 days.
Schr Eben Herbert, Appiety, Eastport, 10 days.
Schr Eben Herbert, Wilbedge of a thigh water with seme
Glack the Holl Gare (without a plat) went askere on
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Glack the Holl Gare (without a plat)
Schr Charles Henry, Smith, Yarmouth, 3 days.
Schr Ann S Saiter, Fish, Wareham, 2 ans,
Schr Ann S Saiter, Fish, Wareham, 2 ans,
Schr Faridon, Sears, Providence, 2 days.
Schr George M Smith, Swith, New Harsen.
Sloop Geormeree, Tyle, Providence,
Steamer F W Brune, Foster, Baltimore,
Steamer F W Brune, Foster, Baltimore,
Steamer Gopray, Kenney, Providence,
BELOW,
Ship Femerada, Vork, 1000 Liverwood Saul 13

BELOW.

28th—Ships J S Parsons, Liverpool; B R Milan, Bristel, E; Young Eagle; Havre; bark Xaniho, Asylmwali; brigs Den-mans (Plan, Salmouth; Prosto (Dutch), Rotterdam; Hary Ann (Bri, Gionester: schrs Target, Monievideo; Wa L Burroughs, Glasgaw; Liverpool (Br), Harbor Island.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

REBMUDA, Oct 17.—The Danish bark Triton, Bary, master, from Santa Cruz, bound to Copenhagen, came into port 5th inst, with maza, sails and riging all gone. Recountered a surricane on 17th uit about 1,600 miles to northeast of these is ands; was hore down on her beem ends and righted with the freet water in her hold, after cutting away the massial and learned cargo and found ground tier of sugar all gone. Its presenting repairs and will get away in about four weeks hence.

the best water in her hold, after cutting away the masis, that die larged cargo and found ground tier of sugar all game. Is proceeding repairs and will get away in about four weeks here.

It am New York for Grenada, arrived at St. Georges evening in 16th, in a sinking condition. As soon as 16th ground with 13th feet water in her hold, and cargo discharged. More than one-fourth of the cargo was thrown overboard by the master before gotting into port, and the balance has all been under water. It is wonderful how they managed to keep her aftoat as long as they did.

Miscellancous

The steamship Cosmopolitan, which was to have sailed yesterday for Havana, was detained by the government at Washington until to-day, when she will sail at 12 o'clock.

Br Bark Saikh—Capt Roberts, of Br schr Mischlef, arrived yesterday from Londenierry, reports—Cet 13 and 430, lon 42, fell in with Br bark Saiem, Austin, of and forbeitast from Quebec, timber laden, waterlogged, she having experienced a very heavy gale the day previous, during which a heavy sea struck the vessel, seaving in the bulwarks and causing her to leak about 5 feet yer hour. Took from her the captain and crew, 21 in number, they saving nothing but what they stood in, and it was with great difficulty we saved them on account of the very heavy sea running at the time. The vessel haid 25 feet of water in the hold when they left her.

Sur Poulma, Wayn—San Francisco, Oct. 25—The ship Rolling Wave was tonkly too Sey 20 no Marshan. By the growing the British ship of that mane, but built at Robbinson, Mr. in 1803, and was 456 tons register, and owned in Liverpool, Eng.

Sing Winger Rosen, with a valuable cargo of wheat and silver ore, for Liverpool, in passing down the harber of San Francisco 26th inst, ran on the "Alladers," and knocked a look in her boottom, making a return necessary. She has 7 feet of water in the rold, and her cargo is badiy damaged.

Bark Hermans deep contemped of the cargo is badiy damaged.

Bark Hermans deep contemped of the cargo is badiy damag

BARK HERMITAGE (of New York). Ring, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, before reported at Cape Verds leaking, will probably be condemned.

Batte Monagon (of Boston), Thompson, before reported wrecked, was less August 17. The Beaton office had \$15,000 insurance on the vessel.

Batte Wissociot, Kellogg, from St Martins for _____, previously reported run a-hore on the east end of St Johns, PR, was 211 tuns, built at Mourt Delevit, Mc, in 1854, and owned in Beston by Messrs Blancher & Sherman.

in Boston by Kessys Bianchere & Sterman.

Sons Nariva, M'Grath, of and for Beverly, with a fullfare of fish, was run into and sink, oil Boone Island, night
of Get 22, by an unancous brig, which kept on her course
without othering assistance. The crew saxed themselves in a
small boat, and were picked up and those to York, Me. The
Native was these real in Every for Sizon. Schue Kagunauz, Beige, from Poughkeepsis for Dighton, which carte has everyout 24th, and anchored in the inner harder, drag co not anchor and wint harbor about 12 o'clock at the lower end of the harbor, in the vicinity of the lime Rocks. She will probably come off without damped when the wind abutes as she lies perfectly easy. Soir Enseiting E Petter also dragged, but brought up at her anchors before roughing bettom, in the same vicinity.

when the wind motion are one her perfectly easy. Sair Emeteric E Fother also diagnost, but brought up at her anchora before touching bottom, in the same victurity.

Shoop Oliver Ames—Newport, Oct 29—The sloop Oliver Ames, of and for familien from New York, with a sargo of ourn and four, strike or Fatherer's Island night of 28th. Threw overboard one industrial dushels orn, and irradiagnostic shore until this morning. The scar Orlon ansisted her to this port. She has three feet water in her hold, the period is Eliwood Walter, Eag, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Falmouth, Oct 12—Put in, ship Here, Colliver, from Anwerp for New York, with pumps chosed with sand ballas, and walt a bove tellars. In the hold.

Livieroot, Oct 14—The Belle of the West, from Akyab dragged ber anchors and bunded on Scacomb Beach, but was nowed off by the seaming Liver.

Quick Saliens—The Selfe of the West, from Akyab dragged ber anchors and bunded on Scacomb Beach, but was nowed off by the seaming Liver.

Quick Saliens—The Selfe of the West, from Akyab dragged ber anchors and bunded on Scacomb Beach, but was nowed off by the seaming Liver.

Quick Saliens—The Selfe of the Strikes, Capt Betaworthy of New Haven, sciled from New York on the afternoon of Sp. 25 for \$1 doing, Potto Rice, and arrived at the latter poet on the morning of the 28t, making the pessage in less than 14 days, and the typ (term in \$1 doing to \$1 doing \$1 days. If this has been equalled ance the discovery of the Island, we should the to see the report. She was expendented heree by \$M II then has been equalled ance the discovery of the Island, we should the to see the report. She was expendented heree by \$M II then has been equalled ance the discovery of the Island, we should the to see the report. She was expendented heree by \$M II then has been equalled ance the discovery of the Island, we should the to see the report. She was expendented heree by \$M II the sum of \$2500. She will prove do to catch this boat.

Bark Oscar, of Mattapolaett, \$300 tons, has been purchase

pinwall.

Schr Charity, of Providence, has changed hands for the sum of sixet. Hon James F Simmons is the purchaser. She will be commanded by Capi Waite, and hails from Providence as heretotere.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice to Mariners.

The former editions of the chart of Vineyard Sound, published by S Thater & Son and George Eldridge, cannot be used as a guide to Monomoy harbor on account of the changes that have taken place within a lew years past. The entrance to this harbor of refuge has become so shallow that only small ressels can pass in and out with favorable winds as high water in the day time.

Chatham, Mass, Oct 24, 1861.

ISLA DE LORGE LIDITHOUSE, WEST COAST SOUTH AMERICA.

VALPARAISO, Sept.2, 1861.

The lighthouse that was formely on the last de Lobos has been removed to East Point.

Arr at St fiscens 6th et. Crig Parans, Green, of SH, from Little Fish Hay-mo add, shona dil aince last reported; handed 18 bullocks and 2 ton, possoes, and would take providence for a craiser reme, each port to R: Rent 8, burk Washington, of Seg Harter, haboosit, from Washing, no additional et since haster, ported; did not ambor.

The Attaplicatic chared a sperm whale off St Helena eth. attaplicatic chared a sperm whale off St Helena eth. Spoken-Jan 2), on the Line, ship Ressau, Green, NB, clean; last Florence, Benece, Hon, do-whales reported very scarce on the Line.

Safe Addison Gibert, Lot, from Calcutta for London Seet II, las II Jo N, lon 27 W Sais Estud J B, dorsan, from Liverpool for Callao, Ost 7,224 4f N, Jon 9 W. Sais W Jum Singre, from London for New York, Oct 4, Case 11,1941 SW Smillson. Said Y, and Jon Bahla for NYork, Sept. 29, lat 11 45 R. Schristenien Dencan, Smith, from Newport, E., for Malta, to Jan 10, 100 (1997), Am with, the first 24 feur contact, No 803 (Allandale), danwid, October 24 (1997), 10 223 W.

All and the Articles of Perkins, Stevens, Gothen-Boundard, Middleson, NYork.

Addition, NYork,
Addition, NYork,
Bombar about Out 5: 3 A Westerveit, Anderson, diag; bark
Dorelesser, Cluston,
Adaruteo, Sept 17—1a port ships Shooting Star, Drink-water, and King Panip, Biest one, from NYork, une.

Bondraux, Octil—Arr Thos II Perkins, Stevens, Gothenburg.

Statementaren, Oct 18—Arr Europa, Hagen, Baltimore.

Sid 19th, Errestine, Providen Meltimore.

Barsen, Oct 12—Arr New York, (**) Yon Santen, NYork.

Barsen, Italy is a Bandari, Nyork.

Barcetova, Fet 1—Arr Jersen, Cabanes, NYork. Sid 4th, Tre de Wind, Johnson, Malaga & M., — Kliman, Cam, do; 7th, Cheoper, Tinkhan, de, Campre, Oct 14—Sid, Hobert Barker, Bruse, NYork, Cerre, Oct 5—Arr Gen Berry, Satton, (not Sante), NYork, Caok, Oct 7—Arr Mar, Lacelia, Bowers, NYork, Choopstar, Oct 5—in port ship Gibraliar, Deahon, for-Boston 6th. Capte, Oct 5—Art Gen Berry, Station, (not Saud), Nyork, Cade, Oct 7—Art Mag, Lacetia, Bowers, Nyork, Chooserady, Oct 5—in port sing Giberitar, Deshon, for Boston 6h.

Cameras, Oct 12—in port bark Mary C Fox, Hubbard, for Boston 6h and Says brigs Gentanov, Alico, for Portland next day; Marsoni, dies, 124 M. Wiroka r Ferest, Curtic, London fer Myork, Cot Adams, Milks, as for do, (and both anchoredis 14th, Fanny Lincoln, Pearsen, do for Boston (and proceeded) 15th, Samoritae, Small, Landon (and ski for Cardiff 2); Calledo, Gouway, Antwerp, Peuraux, Genou; Bith, r Clarics, Conway, Antwerp, Languagh, Crosby, Nyork, Barractive, Oct 12—Art J W Webster, Black, Nyork, Baston, Rodger, Porto Idio, Guotan, Abyab: Black Scan, Rodger, Porto Idio, Guotan, Ab 12th, Lebanon, Giles; Granca, Pesbedy, and Owege, Stevens, Nork.
Hosentte, Ang I7—Arr bark Vlavelet, Hasty, San Francisco for Stanghae (and sid 18th). Sid 24th, ship Dicator, Phillips (from San Francisco), Hong Kong.
HALIZAZ, Ost 22—Arr schn: Ronch, Swain, NYork; 23d, OFantanio, Woester, Baltimere Cid 21st, brigs Charles, Smith, NYork; 22t, Danci et Hach, Chark, 40.
Lattigroot, Oct 11—Arr Phaches or (not Manhatan), Trask, NYork; 12th, Rummran et Merhouse, do: 14th, R. A. Hiern, Stewart, NYork, 15th, Harries, Queen, Young, da, Lattigroot, 14th, Philam, and Chy of Mobile, both for NYork, 18th, Carawan, Sanda, and Golden Engle, Thompson, NYork; 14th, Thomp, Johnson; New Orfenn, Bell; Aurora, NYork; 14th, Thomp, Johnson; New Orfenn, Bell; Aurora, Baker, John Wills, Chadwin, Leey Thompson, Grocker, Jan, Dagart, and Frider, Fromberg, New York; Westnerdand, Deccar, Philadelphia; Eliza Honsali, Stalker, Nessen. th, Thermion, Colinos, and Cower, do., Entout 12th, Addison, Pike, Roston; Albert Gaillatia, Democ, NYork; Mandeader, Teark, do; Ordent, Hill, do; ducja ats), indicay and Boston; G W Bourne, Locd, Portuct; Cavaller, Amedicay, Rockard; Pontace, Jones, Santanesco and Vancouver Pacific, Loynon, Cot 16—Art P S Kambell, Hozmer, Quebec; Christein, Monk, NYerk; Thermas, Lecocy, Christeega; Eth, elle Creoke, Amabury, St. John, NB; Empress, Gibert, Navork. ork.
Chi 12th, Midnight, Brock, NVork (and sld from Deal 15th);
Chi 12th, More, do; America, tiglis, do; Emanu-l, Ostore,
c; 14th, Holyhend, Cole, do; Charles & Jane, Hankell, do;
th, Erbherroy Ferdinand Hax, Gelech, do.
Sid from Gravesend Lith, Schulera, Habott, NYork; 14th,
ammender, Cartinev, Califo.

American Ports.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Oct 25—Acr back Alsona Linesia, Bibber, Oardems. Below brig! It Cortis, from Sagna. Signal for two brigs. Cid ship Harriet, Bassett, NYOK, brig Santage, Hadely, Anx Cayes; she forace Girder, Cark, Philadelphia, Sidbrig Thistle, and anchored selow. Bark Jane Ross remains at anchor below.

ley, Aux Cayes; schr Grace Grieder, Gark, Painaclephia, Sidbrg Thistle, and anchored sclow. Bark Jane Ross remains: at anchor below.

Berney Committee of the C Jones, NYOFK, Bohaws, Gross, Cores, Sanger fee NYork (put in load of 27th).
Oct 23—Arr sche Acklam, Rev. Benger fee NYork (put in leaky); Mediterd, Guillver, and Hampden Belle, Alexander, Bangor, for NYOFK, Atteria, Wooster, Sullivan, for NYOFK, Cld scher James Barret, Nickerson, NYOFK; Leocadis, Small, Jo. via Gloucester.

MISCELLANEOUS. MAZENG PRICES. NEW GOODS FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE, STEAMERS FULTON AND MIAGARA. Our E. J. Ovington has just returned from Europe, where,

Our E. J. Owington has just returned from Europeon account of the limited orders from this centry, the factures were ready to sell at a life of the subscribers now to offer to their custon best assorted stock of China te by found in the United AT LOW FRICES.

Examine these figures, the dozen.

French China Dining Plates, the dozen.

French China Full Basketa, or foot.

French China Turkey Dishes, usual price \$2.50.

French China Tarkey Dishes, usual price \$2.50.

French China To Flates, the dozen.

French China To Flates, the dozen.

A large Cut Glass Gobbet, the dozen, A largo Cut Glass Goblet, the dozen.

Ivory balance-handle Tea Knivos, the dozen.

\$\frac{3}{2}\$ If Vory balance-handle Duner Knives, the dozen.

\$\frac{3}{2}\$ If Vory balance-handle Duner Knives, the dozen.

\$\frac{3}{2}\$ Silver plated Teals Spoons, the stozen.

\$\frac{3}{2}\$ Oxide Teals Spoons, the stozen.

\$\frac{3}{2}\$ Oxide Teals Spoons, the dozen.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Oxide Plates Desert Forks, in dozen.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Oxide Plates, in the dozen.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Oxide Forks, in dozen.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Oxide Forks, in the dozen.

\$\frac{1